

Notemb. 28.

Numb. 9.

BRIEF E ABSTRACTS O V T O F D I V E R S E L E T T E R S O F T R V S T .

R E L A T I N G

The Newes of this present Weeke, out of
Persia, Egypt, Babylon, Barbary, Turkey, Italy,
Spaine, Germanie, Silesia, France,
and the *Low Countries*, with diuers
passages from Sea.

Wherein are remembred the Troubles in the Tur-
kish Empire, the Strength of the Pyrates of *Argier*,
with a touch of the giuing vp of the Towne
of *Glatz*, and the holding out of
FRANKENDALE.

With the Victories of Count *Mansfield* in the Land
of *Embsden*, and the flight of the Count of that
Countrey; And the going of the Prince
of *Orange* towards *Lingen*.

Together with the Sea Busineses of the Spanish
and Hollandish Fleetes.

In the end is added something of the
French Affaires, with some other
Occurrences.

L O N D O N ,

Printed by B. A. for Nathaniel Butter, Nicholas
Bourne, and William Sheppard.

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From Rome Octob. 18.

WHe told you before in our Newes, printed *November 7.* That the Cardinall *Ludonici* had purchased the Dutchy of *Zaragola*, of the Duke of that place, for 800000. Crownes, which is againe confirmed by letters from *Rome*, *October 18.* and there is added, that after the Cardinall had gone through with his purchase, that the Pope himselve went from *Frescati* to see it. At this *Frescati* the Pope had most delicate and admirable deuices of Waterworkes, as forced Fountaines, Springs, Conduits, and the like, the most curious in the world.

From Rome Octob. 25.

In regard that the riuer of *Po*, hath by a late inundation and ouerflowing, done much hurt in the territories of *Bologna* and *Perrara*, with the Bishopricke of *Farenza*; they haue taken order to looke to the making vp and strengthening of their bankes, and the draining of their Sluices thereabouts: And the Cardinall *Capponi* hauing an intention to leade the sayd riuer into the water called *Panara*, the proiect is withstood by the neighbouring Princes, who are likely to sustaine great losse if it should goe forward.

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From Rome the same day.

From *Messina* in *Sicilia* wee heare, That the Prince *Philiberto* hath sent a Galleon, with eight hundred *Spaniards* in it, towards *Vado*, for the State of *Millan*: But the people of *Medena* and *Parmegia* are vp in Armes, to stay the passage of any Warlike Bands, that should be brought that way; seeing that the great Duke of *Tuscanie* will send Forces to the ayde of the Duke of *Mantua*, who feareth an inuasion from the Duke of *Sauoy*, because there is an Alliance betweene these two Dukes; the Duke of *Sauoy* hauing marryed the Emperours Sister, and the Emperour hauing lately marryed the Duke of *Mantua's* Daughter.

In *Salerno* in *Sicilia*, the great Marchants, *Varneft* and *Como* are broken for 60000 Crownes, and *Iohn Baptista* for 80000.

Don Lewis di Marades is made Great Master of *Malta*, in place of the old Master, lately deceased.

From Venice, Octob. 22.

Marcus Antonius de Dominis, the late Archbishop of *Spalato*, hauing lyen at *Antwerpe* some whiles, passed from thence homewards: and about the 20 of October was safely gotten to *Millan* in *Italy*, whence hee goes directly towards *Rome*.

From

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From Constantinople, Octob. 3.

The Letters from thence report these particulars following.

First, That there was arriued there an Embassadour out of *Poland*, who came with a stately trayne of an hundred followers. His Errand was, for confirmation of the League, and continuation of the Peace, in the Reigne of this present Sultan *Mustapha*; which was after the end of the late Warres, made betweene his King, and the former Sultan *Osman*.

Secondly, That the purpose of making Warres against the King of *Persia* holds still: but that the preparations haue beene much hindered, and there haue fallen out many difficulties, which crosse the Turkish intentions: The chiefe of which was, That hee hauing committed most of the preparations vnto the Bashaw of *Babylon*, because his Government lyes next vnto *Persia*; the Natiues and Subiects of *Babylon* had before made their Bashaw to disobey the Great Turkes Commaunds in that point: And when hee since seemed willing to obey his Lord and Master, the *Babylonians* haue taken and burnt their Bashaw and *Musli* (the *Musli* being their chiefe Priest or Pope of the Mahometan Religion) and haue since chosen to themselves new Gouvernours; whom, if the Grand Seignior shall offer to disturbe, or displace, they resolve to defend themselves against him, and to put themselves, for the more securitie, vnder the protection of the *Sophi*, or King of *Persia*; who, for some differen-

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differences in Religion, is still, and now especially, the mortallest and powerfullest Enemy that the Great Turke hath.

This is also confirmed by other Letters, which came by the way of *Venice*: which affirme also, That the Rebellion in *Babylon* is most certaine; and that the Bashaw there (I take it, they meane the new Bashaw of the Peoples chusing) holds great correspondencie with the King of *Persia*.

Thirdly, these disturbances in the Easterne parts of the Turkish Empire, were also much encreased by a Sedition in *Egypt*: Which Countrey also beeing vnder the Turkish Dominion, refused to accept of their new Bashaw, and made a most furious Faction against him; so that the whole Countrey was also ready to reuolt: but by the perswasion of the former Bashaw, then going out of his Office, the common people were something appeased, and entertayned their new Gouernour.

And thus you see the distractions of this huge and vaste Turkish Empire; which begins to change their Obedience, with the Murther of their former Prince: Which Seditions in the people, no doubt will be eagerly apprehended by the King of *Persia*, who could willingly see euery one of the Bashawes (like the Captaines after *Alexanders* death) catch a share for himselte, that so hee might be too strong for any one of them single; and at last, whilest they fight with him seuerally, hee might ouercome them all generally.

From

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From *Algier*, Octob. 5.

From *Algiers* the Letters come by the way of *Venice*, whence they write; that the two famous English Pyrats, Captaine *Ward*, and Captaine *Sampson*, and diuers others of their crew, are lately dead of the plague, which is extremely rife in many parts of *Barbary*.

From *Algiers* againe they write, that the Ambassador of the States of the Low Countreyes Doctor *Pinacker*, had so well sped himselfe in his ambassage, that he had obtained an agreement betwixt those of *Algier*, and the vnitied Prouinces; and that hee had gotten libertie for diuers of his Countymen, whom the Pyrats of *Algier* had taken at Sea, and made Galley-slaues of, which he hauing obtained here, went for the same purpose towards *Thunis*, to discharge those Dutchmen, who were there held either in the Prisons, or in the Gallies.

From *Algier* againe they write, that the Pyrats had 42. saile at sea, excellently well provided: And that some of them had lately brought in a most rich Prize to *Algier*, which was a Spanish Carrick bound from *Lisbone* in *Portugall*, for the East Indies; where in were found diuers Chests of money, of Gold and Siluer, &c. And they brought in also another Spanish Galleon, with 16. brasse and many yron peeces of Ordnance, manned also with 250. Souldiers and Sailers, and besides both these, they had gotten 4. other ships also.

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From

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From Marsilia, Octob. 27.

Some of the Gallies of *Algiers* haue done great hurt to ours hereabouts, and haue nere to *Tarracona* taken a Spanish vessell comming from *Botri*, and another from *Marsilia*, both richly laden; but the Mariners saued themselves by getting a-shore: But whiles the Pyrats were pillaging the Ships, certaine Spanish Gallies came and rescued them out of their hands.

From Rome, Octob. 18.

By the way of *Rome* also the newes comes from *Algiers*, that the Turkish Pyrates there haue lately taken a ship, comming from *Noua Hispania*, wherein were to the value of 20000. Crownes, and 200. men which were found aboard of her, were all made slaues.

Thus you heare, that though *Ward* and *Sampson*, be dead, yet the Turkes haue Pyrates and Routers enough to trouble all the Merchants that trade that way.

From Venice, Octob. 28.

From *Madrid* in *Spaine* we heare, that the Duke *de Alua*, is departed the 20. of the last moneth towards *Barcelona*, to take vpon him the Viceroyes place, ouer the Kingdome of *Naples*. And that there are some Commissioners of the Kings priue Counsell appointed to examine the Duke of *Osuna*, vpon diuers particulars: This Duke *de Osuna*, was the former

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mer Viceroy of *Naples*, and for some misdemeanors brought in disfaour with the King of *Spaine*.

Hence also they write, that the King of *Spaines* Master of the lease, or of the kings game, is declared Viceroy, or Lord Deputie of *Barcelona*, and Gouvernour of *Millaine*. Further they write, that the Duke of *Pasterona* is made Lord Chamberlaine of *Spaine*: And that the Count of *Monteri* was to haue an Ambassage towards *Rome*, with the entertainment of 30000. Crownes of yearly pension during that seruice.

There is also newes, that the King of *Spaine* hath giuen the City of *Matera* vnto *Don Gonzales de Cordua*, with the title of Prince, or Duke, as hee shall please to like best of.

From Genoa, Octob. 29.

Here are arriued 7. Gallies of the Duke *de Oria*, and 4. others belonging to our Common-wealth of *Genoa*, with the Duke *de Alua*, who is landed at *Nisfa*: from whence he dispatcht a Post to the Gouvernour of *Millaine*, desiring him to meet him at *Final* to conferre there together: But the Gouvernour answered him, that hee had yet receiued no order from *Spaine* to leaue *Millaine*. The said Gallies haue brought a Million of Royalls of 8. out of *Spaine*.

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From Leverno, Octob. 30.

The good shippe called *San Pietro* is here arrived from *Alexandria*, with very rich lading, and also the ship called *Sancta Maria*, from *Algiers*, which amongst other commodities, hath brought also two small bales of Diamonds.

From Vienna, Octob. 26.

On Saturday morning the *Persian* Ambassador comming hither, had Audience the next Sunday, his message is, to continue the league with his Emperiall Maiestie, which the father to this present King of *Persia* so much desired: It seemes this King purposes to make himselfe gracious with the Christians, and to giue certaine Christians of the Greeke religion, freedome of conscience.

From Breslaw in Silesia, Octob. 27.

The Plague is still so great and raging in the lower *Hungary*, that whole villages dye all vp of it.

From Franckford. Nouemb. 12.

We haue lately made mention of the surrendering vp of the Castle of *Manheim* to the Emperour, which being performed, the Garrison marched out thence betwixt nine and eleuen a clocke in the fore-

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forenoone, hauing 10 Companies of English, and 14 Companies of Dutch, but yet nothing neere whole and full Companies. There were found in the Castle 5000 malter or sacks of corne, and 300 Fuder or Tuns of wine, and 52 peeces of Cannon; but as for powder, and such other prouision, nothing at all, for the besieged had bestowed that vpon their enemies before.

From Franckford. Nouemb. 18.

The siege of *Franckendale* yet continues, for they in the Towne being indifferently well provided, purpose not to giue it ouer too suddenly, without honourable conditions. The Enemy hath not much dry ground to entrench himselfe vpon, so that the besieged care not much for him, vntill the hard frost comes, when the Enemy may both lye dry, and haue firme ground to draw his Ordnance, if the siege lasts so long, which is expected to be raised before that time.

From Hamborough, Nouemb. 12.

Since our last newes printed *Nouemb. 21.* wherein we told you of the resolute holding out of the siege of *Glaz*; we haue heard since, that that strong towne is surrendered to the Emperour, by the young Count of *Tourne*, who before so brauely defended it: But the particulars we yet haue not: Only thus much from *Hamborough*, that the young Count was there

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there arrived, with intention to goe into *Holland*, and that he was enforet to giue it vp for want of powder. But of this, the next faire winde, will (we hope) bring vs the particulars. In the meane time, you may please to obserue this, that the two strong peeces of *Glatz* and *Manheim*, were much about a time giuen ouer, not for want of valour, but for want of powder.

From the Dyet of Regenspurg.

Here are also some letters in *London*, which relate, that the Count *Mansfield* hath inuaded the Count of *Emdens* country, vpon this quarrell (as it is thought) that he maintayned ten Companies for three months space in *Spinolaes* Armie, against the States and the Prince of *Orange*: And that the Marquesse *Spinola* hath sent vp forces to inuade the Duke of *Holsteins* country.

From Amsterdam, Nouemb. 18.

The Prince of *Orange* (who we told you before in our last Newes, was gone vp) is now they say gone to take in *Lingen*, which Count *Mansfield* had a farre off blocked vp before. That which may make this passe for truth is, for that *Lingen* (as we told you) was sometimes the Prince of *Oranges* owne inheritance, which he now desires much to recouer. The Count *Mansfield* is now got into *Embden-land*: He is thought to haue neere 10000 horse. He demanded

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manded, as they say, 200000 Rixe Dollars, and two principall Townes (the very keyes of the country) of the Count of *Emden*, in satisfaction to the States, whose enemies hee had ayded. Whereupon the Count fled with his household furniture, towards the Bishop of *Bremens* country, and sent his two daughters to the towne of *Embden* to be there in more safetie.

It is confirmed, that the Count of *Anholt*, who hath beene the Bishop of *Cullens* Generall, hath had his towne of *Anholt* taken from him by Count *Mansfield*. The country comes in so fast to Count *Mansfield*, that he cannot entertaine them all, but is faine to thanke and dismisse diuers.

The money which should pay those 16000, which the Colonel *Kniphowsen* is gone to leuie for the Duke of *Brunswick*, in *Bremenland*, *Wesphalia*, and *Brunswick*, is made ouer to *Embden* by the States of the Vnited Prouinces; where it lyes ready for them.

The Duke of *Brunswick* was conueyed vp towards Count *Mansfield*, by the Count *Henry* of *Nassau* his horse: which peraduenture were those 30 Cornets, or some of them, which we in our last Newes told you of, that Count *Henry* had at *Schenck* conse.

We haue here in *London* heard it againe reported, that Count *Mansfield* and *Henry Vandenberg* haue had some bickering, wherein *Mansfield* had much the better: but for that we wonder, how that Count

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Count Mansfield should go on so quietly into *Embden-land*, and why the Count should flie, if *Henry Vandenberg* were so neere; as also for that we haue heard no further of *Henry Vandenberg*s march that way, vnlesse it be he that is gone into the Duke of *Holsteins* country; we will not report this as a certainty, till we see better authoritie for it, in the Low Dutch relations.

From the Hague the 26 of Nouemb. 1622.

The Newes here is, That the Count *Mansfield* is with his forces in the County of *Embden*, ransacking the country: And that the Bishop of *Collen*, and others, raise also forces to doe the like, meaning to reuenge themselues vpon the Duke of *Holsteins* country, or thereabouts.

The Prince of *Orange* is also ready with 12000 men to march vpwards.

From

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From Dvynkercke, the first of Nouember.

Our valiant and famous Captaine *Whitbok* is here deceased the six and twentieth of *Octob.*, those that employed him haue lost much by his death, in the iudgement of the whole world: for he was a valiant and wary Captaine. Hee was buried with great state and pompe. *Burgundy* was drawne behinde him, his Corpes were wrapped vp, in the habite of a Frier Predicant: the Hearle was followed by an hundred Muskettiers, who gaue him three vollies before the Church at his buriall. Hee hath left behinde him a Brother of his, who is likewise a very valiant Captaine.

Concerning the tyranny of the Reformed Brothers (so the *Dunkirkers* here, call the *Hollanders* who professe the Reformed Religion) vpon those of Captaine *Michael Jacobs* Ship of *Ostend*, whom they fisht and gate out of the water, to hang them, it will breed ill bloud, for wee are aduised from *Brussels*, that the seenty *Rotterdamers* and *Embuyseners*, which are here in prison, must cast Dice for their liues, to make vp two and twenty out of them all, to be hanged; which are iust so many as the *Hollanders* hanged of ours. And our Princesse the Archduchesse shewes her selte very mercifull, seeing shee will haue but number for number put to death; and not all of these, which are here imprisoned.

Touching the *Spanish* Nauie, seeing it is not arriued here with the last good wande, we thinke that it is returned backe againe.

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From

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From Flushing the 22. of November.

After the finishing of this Letter, here comes certaine tidings by a man of warre, that the *Spanish* Fleete some foure and twenty or ieuē and twenty Saile strong, is vpon the Coast of *France*, betwixt *Boloigne* and *Diepe*, being resolved to land five thousand *Spaniards* in *Flanders*. Whereupon wee are here in all haste making diuers saile ready, ten lying ready in the *Hauen*, went presently away.

It was some whiles since reported here in *London*, that the *Spaniards* had already landed these five thousand men in *France*, to goe from thence into *Flanders*.

And now if you please to see what warlike preparations the Low-country-men haue lately made, against the *Spanish* Nauie, you may reade these three particulars, which though they be not al new, because not all done at once; yet we thought good to impart them, for that we would shew you their whole Fleet, or as much of it as we know.

From Amsterdam the eleuenth of October.

Two daies agoe all the ships which were appointed at *Dordrecht*, *Rotterdam*, and *Ganda*, sailed towards the *Blaeke*, which lyeth vpon the way of *Breda*, what, and whither they intend wee doe not know.

From Amsterdam the 22. of October.

Seeing the newes of the comming of the *Spanish* Fleet continueth, they are arming here diuers great
and

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and small Vessels to goe meet the same, and to this effect there are likewise diuers Merchants ships arrested in *Texel*, and some *East-India* ships are euen discharged, to doe the like seruice.

From the Hage the 28. of October.

It is agreed againe that the Poill-money shall bee paid in this Countrey againe, beside the five hundred pennay of euery ones estate.

Yesterday there came certaine Letters vnto his Excellencie, and the States Generall, whereupon they consulted, and resolved to set presently an hundred saile forth.

The Harangue or Speech made vnto the King by the Deputed Committees of the Reformed Churches of France, and the Soueraigntie of Bearne.

Sir, We are sent in the name of all the Reformed Churches in *France*, and the Soueraigntie of *Bearne*, to beseech your Maiestie in all humblenesse, to grant them Peace, Our hearts and mindes being more humbled than our bodies do prostrate themselves before your feet to craue the same; and request most humbly your Maiestie to belecue, that the false reports which were spred abroad amongst vs of the designes of your Maiesty against our Religion, haue cast vs into this present misery and mishap: We intend not to colour or excuse our faults: We confesse our selues guiltie, and therefore present our selues here before your Maiestie to sue
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for pardon, and intreat your highnesse most gracious fauour, beseeching you to imitate God, whose Image you are, and to consider our infirmities, and to attribute something to the feare which we conceived by the false presages of the oppression of the liberty of our consciences, and how much the more culpable your Maiestie shall finde vs, so much will your clemencie be more glorious and renowned.

Henry the Great, your Father, of happy memorie; hath vsed our seruice, did rely his trust vpon vs, and loued vs. We beseech your Maiesty most humbly, that like as you are Heire of his Royal Vertues, you will be so likewise of the good will, which hee bare vnto vs, and not otherwise to distinguish vs hereafter, from your other Subiects, then by that seruice, which wee shall performe vnto your Highnesse. For hereby it is, that we hope to shew that none can be more than wee, your most obedient, and most loyall Subiects and Seruants.

Vpon this Oration and submission followed the Kings Proclamation, which being not as yet printed in our language, wee here giue you as fit to be added to the former things, of that subiect.

The Proclamation of the King, concerning the Peace, published at Paris the one and thirtieth day of October 1622.

Printed at Paris by I. Morel and Peter Mettayer, Ordinary Printers to the King, 1622.

By the King.

IT is made knowne by these presents, that his Maiestie hauing been pleased of his bountie and clemencie,

clemencie, to grant peace to his Subiects of the pretended Retormed Religion (after the assurances made vnto his Highnesse in their behalte, for their conuencie and loyaltie hereafter) willeth and commandeth expressly all his Subiects, of what qualitie and condition soeuer they be, to keepe and obserue intiolably the Peace in all places and parts of his Kingdome, Countries, Lands, and Seignories within his Dominion: and to liue hereafter in good vnion, friendship and concord, according to the Edicts and Proclamations, without any contrauention, or prouocation of any, either by deede or word, directly, or indirectly, either of one side or the other, in regard of matters past and happened, in the late commotions, which his Maiestie will haue abolished and forgotten: The intringers and refractory persons shall be punished as disturbers of the common quiet and Tranquillitie, by the Iudges and Officers which are to censure them, and to enquire in such cases, whom his Maiestie commands and ordaines, to vse all diligence and good endeuour, to the said effect. Willing also to the said end, this present Proclamation to be read and published in all the quarters of his Campe, and in all the Towns and places of his Kingdome, Countries, and Territories vnder his obedience. And because none should pretend ignorance, and that euery one may conforme himselfe hereunto, This is giuen in the Campe before *Mompellier*, the eighteenth day of *October*, 1622.

It was Signed, *Lewis*, and Lower
De Lomenie.

The

The one and thirtieth day of October 1622.
 this Proclamation and Commandement of the
 King, here above written, hath beene by me (who
 haue set my hand here vnder) a sworne and ordi-
 nary Crier of the Kings, read and published with
 the sound of a Trumpet, and publicke crie thorow-
 out the Cittie, and Suburbs of *Paris*, and affixed
 on the vsuall places: being accompanied with
Matourin Nouret a sworn Trumpet, and three other
 Trumpeters.

Signed *Le D.*

Vpon this agreement and the Kings pleasure
 certainly knowne, heare what followed.

From Lions the 23. of October

The gates of *Mompellier* haue beene now many
 daies set open, and many sicke and hurt, are out of
 the Kings Campe, conueyed into the Citie. Both
 the Queenes are as yet here, and in health.

Yesterday and the day before are here arrived
 diuers of the Kings souldiers out of *Champaigne*,
 vnder the command of the Duke of *Angoulesme*,
 who is resolved to conduct them vnto his Maie-
 stie to get their pay, but it is thought our Gouer-
 nour will not suffer them to goe further.

They are lodged here in the Suburbs and the
 neighbouring villages, where they doe great hurt
 amongst the country people, which would they
 were deliuered of their gualts.

FINIS.